

Reviewing Basic Map Skills

► Map Legend

1. A map legend tells you what the colors, lines, and other symbols on a map mean. Turn to pages 130–131 of the Atlas. With your finger, outline the legend.
This map uses colors to show natural regions. The map legend tells you what each color represents. Write the natural region represented by each color below.

- a. purple _____
- b. dark green _____
- c. light green _____
- d. orange _____

► Map Symbols

2. This map also uses symbols to show natural and cultural features. Draw a line to match each feature with its symbol.

Feature	Symbol
a. International boundary •	• •
b. Mountain peak •	• ○ ○ ○
c. City •	• —
d. Continental boundary •	• ▲

► More Map Symbols

3. Turn to pages 56–57 of the Atlas. Use these pages to answer the following questions.
 - a. Look at map A, “Barbarian Kingdoms.” What do the different colored arrows on the map stand for? _____
 - b. Look at map C, “Charlemagne’s Frankish Empire.” What do the two different shades of purple show?

 - c. Draw a battle symbol. _____
 - d. What does ☉ represent? _____

➤ Map Scale

4. A map scale helps you calculate the distance between two places on a map. The following activity uses two maps of different sizes.

Here's a way to use a map scale. Put the edge of a piece of paper just below the scale for miles located in the legend of the map. On the edge of the paper, mark the map distances in miles. Use the map scale on your piece of paper to measure the distance between two points.

Turn page 90. Look at map B, "City-States of Renaissance Italy." Measure the miles between the following places on the map. Write each distance on the lines below.

- a. Siena to Bologna _____
- b. Padua to Milan _____
- c. Milan to Rome _____

Turn to page 43. Look at map C, "Silk Road and Other Trade Routes." Measure the miles between the following places on the map. Write each distance on the lines below.

- d. Changan to Dunhuang _____
- e. Constantinople to Kashgar _____
- f. Beijing to Baghdad _____

➤ Latitude and Longitude

5. Latitude and longitude lines can be used to locate places on a map or globe. Each line of latitude crosses each line of longitude at just one point. This point is called a global address. A global address is the number for a line of latitude followed by the number for the longitude line it crosses, both of which are measured in degrees. Every place in the world has a global address.

Turn to the map on pages 128–129. Find the global address of the following places.

- a. St. Petersburg, Russia _____
- b. Aral Sea _____

Find the cities located near the following global addresses.

- c. 30°N, 30°E _____
- d. 60°N, 150°W _____